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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

Sons of Confederate Veterans

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Tulsa, Okla., July 12, 1918.

General Orders
No. 5

I. The Commander-in-Chief announces that at the 22nd Annual Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, held at Washington, D. C., in June, 1917, a resolution was adopted providing that suitable Memorial Services be held at each Annual Reunion of the Confederation in honor of members of the organization who had died during the year.

II. In response to above resolution, the Commander-in-Chief requests all Department, Division, Brigade, Staff and Camp Officers to advise General Headquarters immediately of any deaths that have occurred among their members since June 5th, 1917.

Said officers are also ordered to make prompt report to Adjutant-in-Chief Forrest of the death of any member whenever same occurs, so that a permanent record may be kept of same.

By order of

CARL HINTON

Commander-in-Chief.

Official

N. B. FORREST,

Adjutant-in-Chief and Chief of Staff.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

Sons of Confederate Veterans

Memphis, Tenn.

Biloxi, Miss., Dec. 15, 1918.

General Orders:

No. 1:

I. At the 23rd Annual Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, held at Tulsa, Okla., September 25-28th, 1918, I was honored by being elected as your Commander-in-chief for the coming year.

II. It is impossible for your officers to building up a strong organization unless they have the active support of every individual member, and I appeal to every officer and member of the Confederate to co-operate in the patriotic work we are doing. No chain is stronger than its weakest link and no organization is stronger than the individual members make it. We are pledged; to aid the few remaining Veterans, to gather all the data possible regarding the "War between the States" so that a true and accurate history of that great conflict may be written, to assist in the erection of monuments to the men and women of the South, to instill into our descendants a proper veneration for the spirit and glory of our fathers and mothers, and above all to see that all sectional and unfair text books are removed from our schools and colleges, and that only the "truth" is taught our children. This is a work that should be of interest to every true son or grandson of a Confederate Veterans.

III. It is the duty of every staff officer to take an active interest in the work, to see that there is a live Camp of Sons in his local town and to assist in organizing new camps in his vicinity. All officers and members are urged to make any suggestions they see fit regarding the good of the Confederation and are requested to forward same to the Adjutant-in-Chief.

IV. Nathan Bedford Forrest, who has served so efficiently as Adjutant-in-Chief and Chief of Staff for over ten years, has been reappointed for the ensuing year, and all communications should be addressed to him at Biloxi, Miss.

V. The following staff appointments are made to rank from October 1st, 1918.

Inspector-in-Chief, J. Roy Price, Washington, D. C.
Quartermaster-in-Chief, Geo. B. Bowling, Memphis, Tenn.
Commissary-in-Chief, Lee Hart, Owensboro, Ky.
Judge Advocate-in-Chief, J. S. Davenport, Vinita, Okla.
Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. H. W. Battle, Charlottesville, Va.
Historian-in-Chief, E. W. R. Ewing, Washington, D. C.
Surgeon-in-Chief, Dr. E. Forrest Hayden, Tulsa, Okla.

Assistant Adjutant-in-Chiefs.

I. P. Patterson	M. J. Dillon, Greenville, N. C.
F. P. Harris, Bentonville, Ark.	M. S. Basingame, Tulsa, Okla.
A. M. Pryor, Denver, Colo.	Waddie Hudson, Tahlequah, Okla.
L. E. Carruthers, Washington, D. C.	Frank E. Sheram, Clinton, Okla.
J. F. Smith, Jacksonville, Fla.	J. P. Cooper, Mullins, S. C.
H. B. Cobb, Atlanta, Ga.	Herndon Lehr, Silver City, N. M.
G. B. Jefferson, Cadiz, Ky.	H. R. Chears, Memphis, Tenn.
J. H. Watkins, Monroe, La.	Roy R. Campbell, Temple, Tex.
Samuel Hambleton, Easton, Md.	R. C. Blackford, Lynchburg, Va.
W. L. Harmon, Batesville, Miss.	C. A. Meador Hinton, W. Va.
T. W. Back, Kennett, Mo.	

Assistant Inspector-in-Chiefs.

J. D. Hunter, Attalla, Ala.	S. P. Martin, East Prairie, Mo.
J. D. Hailey, Berryville, Ark.	H. D. Shutt, Winston-Salem, N. C.
A. S. Parry, Washington, D. C.	W. H. Crowder, Tulsa, Okla.
E. L. Suber, Quincy, Fla.	J. J. Slaughter, Muskogee, Okla.
E. V. Puder, Savannah, Ga.	H. S. Anderson, Meyers Mill, S. C.
Wm. Henderson, Wickliffe, Ky.	A. L. Kirkpatrick, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Wiley McChesney, New Orleans, La.	I. N. Mobley, Holliday, Tex.
Hart Taylor, Easton, Md.	J. R. Pritchard, Norfolk, Va.
E. M. Gorman, Tupelo, Miss.	B. W. Taylor, Elkins, W. Va.

Assistant Quartermaster-in-chiefs.

J. W. Johnson, Tuscumbia, Ala.	A. R. Garrett, Mangum, Okla.
Scott Dacus, Jonesboro, Ark.	L. A. Morton, Duncan, Okla.
Berry Carter, Ocala, Fla.	F. C. Kelley, Bethune, S. C.
J. A. Dorsey, Griffin, Ga.	R. A. Armistead, Nashville, Tenn.
Carlisle Carter, Mayfield, Ky.	C. W. Crites, Nocona, Tex.
J. W. Tucker, Tucker, La.	W. J. Story, Franklin, Va.
Henry A. Shepard, Baltimore, Md.	A. B. Abbot, Fayetteville, W. Va.
R. B. Smith, Wheeler, Miss.	Lonnie Glenn, Durant, Okla.
Jas. H. Taylor, Wilmington, N. C.	

Assistant Commissary-in-Chiefs.

J. Alex Moore, Jasper, Ala.	B. F. Keith, Currie, N. C.
W. H. Buchanan, Russellville, Ark.	Geo. L. Sneed, Madill, Okla.
Tyler Miller, Fernandina, Fla.	Bunnie McIntosh, Euftaula, Okla.
R. L. J. Smith, Commerce, Ga.	J. B. Hunter, Newberry, S. C.
Thos. S. Williams, Murray, Ky.	J. M. Freeman, Paris, Tenn.
J. M. Oates, Leesville, La.	Jas. E. King, Waxahatchie, Tex.
Richard K. Hays, Dickerson, Md.	J. H. Epperty, East Radford, Va.
G. L. Jones, New Albany, Miss.	F. A. Ware, Huntington, W. Va.
I. N. Smith, Charleston, Mo.	

Assistant Judge Advocate-in-Chiefs.

C. J. Scott, Fort Payne, Ala.	E. G. Muse, Durham, N. C.
F. E. Stockton, Ozark, Ark.	Jno. L. Coffman, Holdenville, Okla.
J. W. Burton, Arcadia, Fla.	Ed Crossland, Tulsa, Okla.
O. J. Owen, Newnan, Ga.	A. C. Todd, Laurens, S. C.
P. B. Bethel, Louisville, Ky.	F. J. Kirk, Manchester, Tenn.
H. D. Lindsey, Oil City, La.	J. W. Kibler, McLean, Tex.
E. S. Stigler, Lexington, Miss.	A. W. Robertson, Buena Vista, Va.
J. A. Webb, St. Louis, Mo.	L. M. Ranson, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

Assistant Surgeon-in-Chiefs.

Dr. J. P. Stewart, Attalla, Ala.	Dr. E. F. Harrison, Kennett, Mo.
Dr. S. E. Miller, Dardanelle, Ark.	Dr. L. H. Coffey, Lenoir, N. C.
Dr. E. L. Mills, Tampa, Fla.	Dr. W. C. Graves, McAlester, Okla.
Dr. J. W. Morgan, Denver, Colo.	Dr. J. L. Smith, Williston, S. C.

Dr. J. H. Digges, Washington, D. C. Dr. J. L. Cook, Jr., Tenn.
 Dr. G. L. Chapman, Milledgeville, Ga. Dr. Dero Sear, Dallas, Tex.
 Dr. Kirk B. Robertson, Carrollton, Ky. Dr. Edward Fletcher, Fairfax, Va.
 Dr. J. Q. Graves, Monroe, La. Dr. F. C. Copeland, Union, W. Va.
 Dr. J. W. Lipscomb, Columbus, Miss.

Assistant Chaplain-in-Chiefs.

Rev. Walter P. Hines, Opelika, Ala.	Rev. J. C. Curry, Henryette, Okla.
Rev. J. B. Williams, Mena, Arrk.	J. N. Hankinson, Jr., Aiken, S. C.
Rev. W. B. Whitehead, Palmetto, Fla.	Rev. R. E. Blackburn, Pulaski, Tenn.
Rev. J. B. Lawrence, Americus, Ga.	Rev. Wm. T. Capers, San Antonio, Tex.
Rev. W. L. Dunn, Cadiz, Ky.	Rev. E. T. Dandridge, Petersburg, Va.
Rev. J. W. Caldwell, Jr., N. O., La.	Rev. J. S. Alfriend,
Rev. T. B. Holloman, Vicksburg, Miss.	Charles Town, W. Va.
Rev. L. B. Padgett, New Bern, N. C.	

The foregoing appointments are made upon suitable recommendation, and upon reliable information as to the qualifications of the comrades for the places assigned. They are expected to take an active part in the upbuilding of the Confederation, and there will be no hesitation on the part of Commander-in-Chief in removing any officer who fails to do so. It is the duty of every comrade to assist in preserving the record of his own father or grandfather, and this can best be done through the general organization. The Constitution provides that a commission shall be issued to every staff officer, and these will be forwarded to the comrades from General Headquarters.

By order of

CARL HINTON,
 Commander-in-Chief.

Official:

N. B. FORREST,

Adjutant-in-Chief and Chief of Staff.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Memphis, Tenn.

Biloxi, Miss., Dec. 15, 1918.

General Orders: -
No. 2

1. The Constitution of the Sons of Confederate Veterans provides for the appointment of various Committees to carry out the objects and purposes of the organization, and prescribes their duties, as follows:

Committees.

There shall be four Standing Committees, appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, to consist of one member from each Division, and one to represent the camps outside the former Confederate States. They shall be as follows:

Historical Committee, that shall have charge of all matters relating to the literary and historical purposes of this Confederation.

Relief Committee, that shall have charge of all matters relating to relief, pensions, homes and other benevolent purposes of this Confederation.

Monument Committee, that shall have charge of all matters relating to monuments, graves and the Confederation's objects and purposes in these respects.

Finance Committee, to verify accounts of officers and to attend to such other matters of finance as may be referred to it.

These Committees may subdivide themselves for purposes of facilitating their labors, and shall keep a record of their meetings, make reports annually, or oftener, if required by the Commander-in-Chief and shall turn over their records to the Adjutant-in-Chief at the expiration of their term of office.

II. Section 106 of the Constitution provides that special Committees may be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief when a necessity arises, and in response to this, the following special Committees are hereby named:

Resolution Committee, to whom all resolutions desired to be brought before the Annual Reunion of the Confederation shall be referred, and by that Committee presented to the Convention.

Consolidation with Veterans Committee, that was appointed at the request of the United Confederate Veterans, to act in conjunction with a like Committee from that organization in perfecting plans for a consolidation of the two organizations. This Committee will make report at the next annual reunion of the Confederation.

Grey Book Committee, appointed for the purpose of preparing and editing a book outlining the true causes of "slavery" in this country, its origin and effect, so that the coming generation may be taught the real facts regarding this movement. This committee has widened its scope and the book when completed, will include a chapter on the "Causes of the War Between the States," and the "Treatment of Prisoners by the Union and Confederate Governments."

Text Book Committee, appointed for the purpose of Reviewing all text books now in use in different sections of the country, so that a systematic and united effort may be made to eliminate all sectional and unfair histories from our schools and colleges. The report of this Committee will be printed in pamphlet form and mailed to all members of the organization.

Memorial Committee, who shall prepare suitable Memorial Exercises in honor of the members of the Confederation who have died during the year, said Exercises to be held at the next Annual Reunion of the Confederation, which Exercises shall not exceed one hour. All camps are requested to notify Adjutant Forrest immediately upon the death of any of its members.

All Committees shall meet when called by the chairman. Reports of Committees shall be sent to General Headquarters one month before the annual reunion.

III. In obedience to the Constitution, the following Committees are hereby appointed.

Historical Committee.

M. D. GANO, Dallas, Tex., Chairman

G. B. Robison, Carrollton, Ala.
H. S. Spivey, Little Rock, Ark.
Clem Collins, Denver, Colo.
E. P. Salheron, Washington, D. C.
Sam H. Wilder, Plant City, Fla.
W. R. Ault, Helena, Ga.
Chas. Wickliffe, Ky.
Dr. J. S. Alison, Shreveport, La.
Jno. A. Bushnell, Clinton, Mo.
S. H. Tilghman, Easton, Md.

J. M. Witt, Tupelo, Miss.
G. O. Coble, Greensboro, N. C.
T. C. Hughes, Tulsa, Okla.
W. G. Milam, Chelsea, Okla.
F. A. Borroughs, Conway, S. C.
R. L. Bynum, Jackson, Tenn.
H. B. Patterson, Wichita Falls, Tex.
S. T. Baker, Fredericksburg, Va.
P. M. Snyder, Mount Hope, W. Va.

Relief Committee.

DR. W. C. GALLOWAY, Wilmington, N. C., Chairman.

A. S. Lyons, Mobile, Ala.
W. A. Fish, Star City, Ark.
A. H. Lowrie, Denver, Colo.
H. F. Cary, Washington, D. C.
C. T. Johnson, Trenton, Fla.
W. O. Barnett, Americus, Ga.
A. T. Burgevin, Louisville, Ky.
A. S. Soule, New Orleans, La.
Rev. Wm. P. Daine, Baltimore, Md.
Breckenridge Long, St. Louis, Mo.

E. L. Stephens, Water Valley, Miss.
A. A. Blackwelder, Lenoir, N. C.
W. D. Fry, Wagoner, Okla.
A. G. Eakin, Shawnee, Okla.
Dr. J. P. Duckett, Anderson, S. C.
W. B. McHughes, Ramer, Tenn.
J. W. Davidson, Childress, Tex.
J. C. Wise, Haymarket, Va.
E. Fontaine Broun, Charleston, W. Va.

Monument Committee.

R. B. HAUGHTON, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman.

A. A. Rollo, Cullman, Ala.	C. E. Sisk, Oxford, Miss.
J. J. Luck, McNeil, Ark.	W. P. Bostick, Charlotte, N. C.
E. C. Dutton, Washington, D. C.	J. E. Thrift, Sapulpa, Okla.
A. J. Mitchell, Jacksonville Fla.	P. B. Hagood, Blackville, S. C.
J. Hugh Conley, Augusta, Ga.	H. N. Alexander, Columbia, Tenn.
W. C. Haycroft, Owensboro, Ky.	W. J. Gilvin, Forth Worth, Tenn.
Richard Hatch, Buckner, La.	V. P. Paulett, Farmville, Va.
J. Mercer Garnett, Baltimore, Md.	G. W. Sidebottom, Huntington, W. Va.
C. E. Cousins, Hannibal, Mo.	

Finance Committee

BEN WATTS, Cave Springs, Ga., Chairman.

B. F. Collier, Gadsden, Ala.	Richard Griffith, Vicksburg, Miss.
Fincher Eason, Texarkana, Ark.	W. K. Boggan, Wadesboro, N. C.
D. C. Griffith, Washington, D. C.	M. F. Lake, Sallisaw, Okla.
J. H. Haughton, Palatka Fla.	F. L. Bynum, Newberry, S. C.
E. N. Martin, Summerville, Ga.	J. F. Finley, Chattanooga, Tenn.
R. W. Bingham, Louisville, Ky.	C. M. Gaines, Bay City, Tex.
Henry Briggs, Monroe, La.	G. B. Gregory, Norfolk, Va.
J. M. Rogers, Baltimore, Md.	R. T. Hubbard, Jr., Fayetteville, W. Va.
Frank Porter, Springfield, Mo.	

Memorial Committee.

DR. H. S. COLDING, Savannah, Ga., Chairman.

Ewel Smith, Athens, Ala.	Lamar Lambert, Natchez, Miss.
G. A. Nall, Lockesburg, Ark.	Gray Gorman, Asheville, N. C.
Jno. W. Dodge, Jacksonville Fla.	J. W. Crutchfield, Caddo, Okla.
Jno. W. Dodge, Jacksonville, Fla.	J. T. Murphy, Chester, S. C.
W. S. Rowell, Rome, Ga.	Rev. W. D. Buckner, Memphis, Tenn.
Jas. F. Blewitt, Bowling Green, Ky.	W. J. Crocker, El Paso, Tex.
B. P. Sullivan, New Orleans, La.	Robt. L. McKim, Luray, Va.
C. J. McCune, Louisiana, Mo.	B. D. Gibson, Charles Town, W. Va.

Grey Book Committee.

ARTHUR H. JENNINGS, Lynchburg, Va., Chairman.

Matthew P. Andrews, Baltimore, Md. C. H. Fauntleroy, St. Louis, Mo.

Resolutions Committee.

W. M. HUNDLEY, Greenbrier, Ala., Chairman.

Jno. P. Logan, Texarkana Ark.	Chas. R. Emry, Weldon, N. C.
E. R. Dickenson, Tampa, Fla.	W. S. Johnson, Claremore, Okla.
John Conn, Milledgeville, Ga.	R. S. Martin, Williston, S. C.
R. E. Watkins, Owensboro, Ky.	E. J. Travis, Paris, Tenn.
F. H. Schneider, Lake Providence, La.	Stuart Miller, Amarillo, Tex.
Boyd Holland, Dickerson, Md.	F. T. Briggs, Portsmouth, Va.
A. J. Adair, Odessa Mo.	T. N. Read, Hinton, W. V.
H. A. Harris, Holly Springs, Miss.	

Consolidation With Veterans Committee

A. D. SMITH, JR., Fayetteville, W. Va., Chairman.

A. S. Vandergraaf, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	H. W. Hambleton, Easton, Md.
A. A. Eason, Fayetteville, Ark.	J. O. S. Sanders, Jackson, Miss.
F. R. Fravel, Washington, D. C.	E. R. McKethan, Fayetteville, N. C.
N. N. Wellons, Tampa Fla.	W. R. Hunter, Pryor, Okla.

Jno. V. Hale, Rome, Ga.
A. M. J. Jr., Louisville, Ky.
W. H. Hart, New Orleans, La.
Seymour Stewart, St. Louis, Mo.

H. Y. Simpson, Laurens, S. C.
R. L. McClearen, Nashville, Tenn.
Cloyd H. Read, Dallas, Tex.
N. H. Hairston, Roanoke, Va.

Text-Book Committee.

A. L. TINSLEY, Baltimore, Md., Chairman.

N. B. Forrest, Biloxi, Miss., Secretary.

James Mann, Norfolk, Va.

J. Carter Walker, Woodberry Forest, Va.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Rev. A. W. Littlefield, Needham, Mass.

Francis Trevelan Miller, New York, N. Y.

IV. The Chairman will proceed at once with the organization of their respective committees, and will make prompt report to General Headquarters. All members of the various committees are requested and urged to write their Chairman immediately, and in case they are unable to serve on the said Committee, are requested to notify Adjutant-in-Chief Forrest, so that other appointments may be made. The work of these committees are of vital importance and the comrades named are expected to take an active interest in same.

By order of

CARL HINTON,
Commander-in-Chief.

Official:

N. B. FORREST,

Adjutant-in-Chief and Chief of Staff.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

Sons of Confederate Veterans

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Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8, 1919.

General Orders
No. 3

TWENTY-FOURTH REUNION ORDERED

1. The Comander-in-Chief announces that he has been officially informed that the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held in the City of Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 8, 9 and 10, 1919; therefore in accordance with Section 59, Article IX of the General Constitution, which provides that "There shall be held annually a reunion of the Confederation at the place selected by the United Confederate Veterans," the several camps of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will hold their twenty-fourth annual reunion convention at Atlanta, Ga., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1919. The opening exercises of our convention will be held at the City Auditorium on Tuesday, October 8, at 8 o'clock p. m. and all Sons of Veterans and their Official Ladies are urged to be present. The reunion convention will be composed of delegates from Camps, selected as hereinafter set forth, and also the Commander-in-Chief, Department, Division and Brigade Commanders, and their Adjutants, as ex-officio members. **Visiting comrades who are not delegates, as well as all Veterans and Daughters, are privileged to attend all the sessions, and an earnest invitation is extended to them to do so.**

Representation, Delegates, Credentials.

2. Each camp whose current annual per capita tax and all arrears, if any, are paid in full, and whose muster roll has been returned in the time and manner required, is entitled to representation in the reunion convention, as follows: One delegate for every ten active members and one additional for a fraction thereof of five or more, but every camp is entitled to at least two delegates. All delegates must have credentials signed by the Commander and Adjutant of their respective camps, to which should be attached the certificate mentioned in the section quoted in paragraph 4 below.

Per Capita Tax. Arrearages.

All camps in arrears can be reinstated by the payment of said arrears, amounting to \$5.00, and the per capita tax for the current year.

All camps are urged to the prompt payment of their per capita tax, **which is now due.** The following sections of the Constitution are given for information:

Sec. 110. A yearly per capita tax of fifty (50) cents SHALL be paid by each camp for every active member in good standing in such camp, and not enumerated in any other camp.

"Sec. 111. The fiscal year of this Confederation shall be from the end of one annual reunion to the end of the next annual reunion."

The per capita tax of camps shall be paid annually, before the annual reunion, and shall be calculated upon the number of members shown by the annual muster roll.

Return of Camp Muster Roll.

4. In accordance with Section 7, Article X, of the Constitution, blank muster rolls (Form 2) has been forwarded to each camp.

These blanks shall be filled out by the Adjutant of each camp and certified to as the correct roll of the camp, and returned to the Adjutant-in-Chief on or before September 27, 1919. Upon this certified roll will be computed the camp's representation at the annual reunion, and a certificate issued to the camp, signed by the Adjutant-in-Chief, certifying to the number of votes to which it is entitled, if the dues have been paid in full.

THESE ROLLS MUST BE RETURNED ON OR BEFORE September 27, 1919, accompanied by money order or exchange (local checks positively not received) to cover the per capita tax. The practice which heretofore obtained whereby muster rolls have not been forwarded to Headquarters at all or have not been handed in until the reunion, and the further practice of delaying the payments of per capita tax until the reunion, are contrary to both the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The regulations of the Constitution are wisely designed and if a camp expects to be represented at the reunion, THE MUSTER ROLL AND PER CAPITA TAX MUST BE SENT IN ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 27, 1919.

Sponsors and Maids of Honor.

5. The reunion would not be a success without the attendance of the fair daughters of the South. Following the usual custom, therefore, it is expected that sponsors and maids of honor will be appointed by Department, Division, Brigade and Camp Commanders. All Official Ladies representing Headquarters and the

Departments, Divisions, Brigades and Camps of the Confederation are expected and urged to attend the business sessions of the Confederation. While the local committee will do all they can in a general way for the comfort and convenience of visitors in all cases, the officers appointing sponsors and maids of honor are charged with the duty of providing escorts and chaperons for them.

All department, Division, Brigade and Camp Officers are urged to appoint their Official Ladies at once and make report thereof to General Headquarters.

Tickets and other courtesies will be supplied on application to the proper local committees.

Reunion Committees.

All communications for the Reunion Committee should be addressed to Adjutant-in-Chief N. B. Forrest at 601 Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga., as he has established temporary headquarters in that city until after the reunion and has been appointed General Secretary of the Reunion Committee.

Headquarters.

7. The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, and for the Official Sponsors and Maids of Honor, as well as the Officers of the Confederation and visiting Sons, will be at the Piedmont Hotel. All comrades are commanded to report to Headquarters immediately upon arrival. Tickets to the various social functions will be supplied on application at Headquarters.

Hotels.

8. While General Headquarters has been established at the Piedmont Hotel arrangements have been made with several of the other large hotels in the city to care for the visiting Sons and their Official Women.

All comrades are commanded to report to Headquarters immediately upon arrival.

Reunion Rates. Certificates.

Under the direction of Director General Hines the railroads throughout the entire country will make a rate of one cent per mile each way for our Reunion. All tickets to be good until October 31, 1919. This rate, however, only applies to the Confederate Veterans, Confederate Southern Memorial Association and Members of our Confederation and their Official Ladies and families. A certificate will be issued, to be countersigned by the Officers of the Veterans, Sons, or Confederate Southern Memorial Association, before this special rate can be secured. **All Sons or Grandsons must become affiliated with our organization to secure this one cent rate.**

Registration.

8. A registration book will be opened at General Headquarters at the Piedmont Hotel. All comrades and Official Ladies are urged to register their names with the Atlanta and home address immediately upon arrival.

Annual Reports.

9. Section 28, Article VI, of the Constitution requires the Department Commanders to forward their annual reports to the Commander-in-Chief one month before the annual reunion.

Section 29, Article VI, makes the following requirement of the Division Commanders: "One month before the annual reunion they shall make a written report to the Commander-in-Chief."

Sections 31-37, Article VI, provide that annual reports be submitted by the General Staff.

Section 109, Article XVII, in part, is as follows: "Reports of committees shall be sent to the Commander-in-Chief one month before the annual reunion."

Department and Division Commanders, Staff Officers and Committees are hereby ordered to follow the Constitutional requirements.

Confederated Southern Memorial Association.

10. At the request of its President, Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, the Commander-in-Chief takes pleasure in announcing that the Confederated Southern Memorial Association will hold its annual convention in Atlanta, on the same date as fixed for the reunion. The opening feature of the convention will be the usual memorial services.

Staff.

11. The several members of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief are expected to be in attendance upon the reunion. They will report for duty as soon as possible after their arrival in the city.

Appeal.

21. It is the earnest desire of the Commander-in-Chief that this reunion be the most successful in the history of the organization. Matters of great importance will come before the convention and all visiting Sons are urged to be present and take part in the business meetings. All camps should elect delegates at once.

All Sons and their Official Ladies are urged to reach Atlanta in time to attend the opening meeting, October 7th, at 8 p. m.

Department, Division and Brigade Commanders are expected to co-operate with Headquarters, and give publicity to this order, and all Camp Commanders are urged to have same read at a meeting of their camps.

By order of

CARL HINTON,
Commander-in-Chief.

Official:

N. B. FORREST,
Adjutant-in-Chief and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Memphis, Tenn.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 14, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 4

I, The attention of "General Headquarters" has been called by Miss Florence G. Thornton, a teacher in the Lubbock Schools at Houston, Texas, to the following books that were placed in the Children's Department of the Houston Carnegie Library several years ago:

- "Boys of '61," by Coffin.
- "Redeeming the Republic," by Coffin.
- "War for the Union," by Champlin.
- "Battlefields and Victory," by Abbott.

The following extracts from these "so-called histories" show the trend of same:

"THE BOYS OF '61"—By Coffin.

- P 1 "The great rebellion has been subdued, and the power and authority of the United States government are recognized in all the States. . . . Men who at the beginning of the struggle were scarcely known beyond their village homes are numbered among the immortal names that were not born to die," while the names of others who once occupied places of honor and trust, who forswore their allegiance to their country and gave themselves to do wickedly, shall be held forever in abhorrence."
- P 2 Last sentence, "Everywhere—in city and town and village, in Boston, New York and Philadelphia—there was the same spirit manifested by old and young, of both sexes, to put down the Rebellion, cost what it might of blood and treasure."
- P 556 "The four years of fighting were over; the Rebellion was subdued."
- P 557 "The Rebellion was an attempt to suppress Truth and Justice by Tyranny."
- P 446 "That secession was inaugurated without cause must ever be the verdict of history."
- P 29 "I called upon some of my female acquaintances tonight. I knew that they were Secessionists, but did not think that they were so utterly corrupt as I find them to be. . . . The bitterness of the women of the South during the Rebellion is a strange phenomenon, without a parallel in history. For the women of Ireland, who in the rebellion of 1898, cut off the heads of English residents, and chopped up their victims by piecemeal, were from the bogs and fens—one remove only from the beasts; but these women of the South lay claims to a superior culture. It is one thing to be devoted heart and soul to a cause, but it is quite another to advance it at the cost of civilization, Christianity and the womanly virtues.
- "The assertion that all women of the South thus gave themselves over to do wickedly would be altogether too sweeping; a large portion may be included. Mrs. Greenhow and Belle Boyd have written out some of their exploits and machinations for the overthrow of the Union. With them a false oath or any measure of deceit was praiseworthy, if it would but aid the Secession cause. They are fair representatives of the females of the South."
- P 518 "The slaves were the true loyal men of the South. They did what they could to help put down the Rebellion by aiding Union prisoners to escape, by giving trustworthy information."
- Referring to the secession of Virginia Coffin says:
- P 520 "Mason, the lordly senator, and Governor Letcher, the drunken executive of the State, also addressed the crazy crowd, fired to a burning heat of madness by passion and whiskey."
- P 504 "But the government was not quite through with its operations in Richmond. General Ewell remained till daylight on Monday morning to clear up the things—not to burn public archives in order to destroy evidence of Confederate villainy, but to add to the crime already committed another so atrocious that the staunchest friends of the Confederacy recoiled with horror even from its contemplation."
- P 555 "That the flag which traitors had trailed in the dust at the beginning."
- P 553 Referring to the surrender.
- "The terms were not altogether acceptable to Grant's army. Many of the officers remembered that General Pickett never had resigned his commission in the United States service, but that he had taken up arms against the country without any scruples of conscience. He was a deserter and a traitor. . . . Yet General Pickett and his fellow traitors were, by the terms of the parole, granted an indulgence which was equivalent to a pardon."
- P 411 "Twelve thousand nine hundred and ninety graves are numbered on the neighboring hillside—the starved and murdered of thirteen months—one thousand per month, thirty-three per day! Murdered by Jeff Davis, Robert E. Lee, James Seddon and John C. Breckinridge! Murdered under official sanction in accordance with premeditated design."

P 96 "To be chivalrous, courteous, high-minded and generous toward woman has ever been the boast of the men of the South; but during the months immediately preceding the outbreak of the Rebellion insulting and abusive language was freely uttered in the presence of Northern ladies. There was rudeness not only of language, but in some instances of action."

P 299 "At Gettysburg Meade's entire force on the field numbered probably sixty to seventy thousand; Lee's force may be estimated at ninety thousand."

P 273 "The Rebels have been repulsed by the batteries and satisfied with the work of the day, made no further attack, though they greatly outnumbered the Union force."
Speaking of Stonewall Jackson.

P 194 "He was deeply religious, but espoused treason with all his heart. He was educated at the expense of the United States, and he had sworn to bear faithful allegiance to his country; yet he joined the Rebels at the outset, and did what he could to inaugurate and carry to a successful issue a civil war for the overthrow of the national government and the establishing of another with slavery for its corner-stone. He prayed and fought for a system of servitude which was the sum of all villainies, and which has received the condemnation of every civilized nation of modern times."

P 52 "There were repulsive features in that system of civilization which the South was attempting to establish. The Union dead were mangled at Manassas; their bones were carved into charms and amulets. Among the mountains of Tennessee old men were dragged from their beds at midnight and hung without judge or jury because they loved the flag of their country. In Missouri bridges were burned at night, and men, women and children upon railroad trains were precipitated into yawning gulfs by their neighbors. This was the work of the 'master race' (too 'refined,' 'chivalric' and 'gentlemanly' to associate with the laboring men of the North)."

Referring to General Jackson's victory at Cold Harbor, Coffin says:

P 338 "A general who wins a battle through the blundering of an inefficient opponent cannot be called, on that account alone, a great commander. There must be genius in the movement in making use of positions and forces so that victory is wrenched from a skillful foe, to entitle a commander to wear the bay leaves upon his brow."

P 440 Coffin describes the burning of Columbia, S. C., and insists that it was Wade Hampton and not Sherman who burned Columbia.

P 452 "There were patriarchs in the convention which carried South Carolina out of the Union who were urged to treason by the women of the South."

P 557 "The Rebellion was an attempt to suppress truth and justice by tyranny."

P 296 "Treason had wielded its mightiest blow. From that time the Rebellion began to wane."

P 183 "The country around Chancellorsville is called the 'Wilderness.' Years ago a considerable portion of the land was cleared, but the system of cultivation carried on by the Virginians quickly exhausted the soil, and the fields were left to grow up again to bushes."

P 517 "A few paces distant were the ruins of the Rebel War Department, from whence were issued the orders to starve our prisoners at Belle Isle, Salisbury and Andersonville."

P 7 "Lee had therefore committed an act of treason without the paltry justification of the plea that he was following the lead of his State."

P 465 "The Rebellion was inaugurated through deception, and had been sustained by an utter disregard of truth."

P 466 "Burning of Charleston by Confederates."

"Human life, the wailing of infants, the feebleness of old age, weighed nothing with Hampton, Hardee, McGrath, General Lee or Jeff Davis."

"REDEEMING THE REPUBLIC"—By Coffin.

Opening sentence of book.

P 1 "For two years and seven months the War of the Rebellion had gone on."

P 30 "General Forrest's troops were from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. Many of the volunteers in his ranks were ruffians who delighted in the freedom of the cavalry over the infantry, the opportunities for plunder. They were reckless of their own lives and ready to shoot men upon the least provocation."

P 438 "The increasing acts of barbarity on the part of the Confederates demanded redress. . . . It was to put a stop to such fiendish acts that General Hunter issued his order, which, however, never was literally executed, but many buildings were burned under it, which brought about the retaliatory act of General Early. No Confederate soldier had ever been robbed or injured by a citizen of Chambersburg. No Confederate wagon train had been fired upon by the people of that town; while the people in the Shenandoah Valley, on the other hand, harbored, aided and secreted the men who improved every opportunity that offered to capture or murder Union soldiers. The verdict of history, when all passion and prejudice have passed away, quite likely will place the ultimate responsibility for the destruction of Chambersburg upon those who aided and abetted the guerillas in the Shenandoah."

P 33 "Such was the despotism of the Confederacy. Tennessee never had seceded from the Union by vote of the people. The governor, Isham G. Harris, without authority, had made a league with the Confederate government by which the State had been given over to the Confederacy. The despotic government at Richmond had extended its power over the helpless people. Under the remorseless conscription, Forrest filled up his ranks and prepared for his movement."

P 467 "Whenever the Union armies marched, the slaves abandoned master and mistress to become freemen."

P 425 "To stop war we must defeat the Rebel armies which are arrayed against the laws and Constitution that all must respect and obey."

"YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR"—By Cheney.

P 1 In her preface she states that by broad investigation of many authors she "has verified all her statements," some of which I shall read to you.

"It was slavery that made all the trouble," is the opening sentence.

- P 9 "You have all sang about John Brown, whose 'body lies a-mouldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching on.' Did you know that he was a real man, who gave his life to free the colored people? He was a hero and a Christian. . . ."
- P 17 "So John Brown—so humble, so bold, so tender and so brave—really began the civil or home war; because, after this, things never settled down to their former state."
- P 18 "For a great many years, almost all the years of the Republic, the Southern States had exercised a powerful influence in the government. Now, for the first time, the Northern States claimed the right to express an opinion; and South Carolina, for one, would not admit it, and so she declared herself out of the Union."
- At Springfield.
- P 120 "Two thousand Confederate soldiers scattered in all directions, terror-stricken, because of the attack of one hundred and fifty Federals."
- P 146 "The Confederate who shall write a history of the battle of Ball's Bluff for boys and girls, although he will call it the battle of Leesburg, will blush to tell these things, we hope, and will only say, 'We won the fight,' without giving the particulars."
- P 133 Under a different name, Texas suffered from the same class of people. They called themselves 'Texas Rangers,' and a prominent leader, Colonel Henry H. Sabler, who had once belonged to the United States Army, was their leader. These people were of the worst sort. They did not kill their prey so much for the love of the Rebel cause as for plunder. Some of them were frightful creatures, half wild, carrying a rifle, a tomahawk, a bowie-knife, a revolver and a lasso for catching and throwing an enemy's horse. They looked as shaggy as the mustang ponies which they rode. Colonel E. R. S. Canby did much to rid Texas and New Mexico of these people, who were far worse to meet in ambush than an army of Rebel soldiers face to face. Nevertheless, both he and the famous Kit Carson were put to route by a thousand Rangers, who charged down upon them like an avalanche. So wild was the panic of the Nationals before an attack of these ferocious, half-human beings, that they ran away in terror, incapable of firing a shot or of obeying an order. For months skirmishing continued, the Nationals usually getting beaten; although so many battles crippled the guerillas. At last, however, Colonel Canby pressed them so hard that they were glad to get over the mountains into Mexico; and Canby did not follow them."
- P 465 Speaking of Sherman's march to the sea, she says that the "men were strictly forbidden to enter the houses or to forage on their own account."
- P 506 She contradicts the fact that Sherman burned Columbia; says that General Wade Hampton was responsible for it and that the Union soldiers worked heroically and so saved part of the city.
- P 476 She calls the Alabama "the most powerful pirate ship on the high seas," and charges Admiral Semmes with being a deserter from the Union flag."
- P 464 "Forrest now returned from one of his raids."
- P 225 "General Butler took formal possession of the city on the first day of May. It was no easy matter to control New Orleans, but he was earnest. He taxed the rich to feed and clothe the poor. He made new streets and cleansed old ones as they had never been cleansed before. He improved public squares and canals. He righted the wrongs of the oppressed, and perhaps he oppressed the oppressors also. Two women so far forgot they were women as to spit in the faces of some Union soldiers whom they chanced to meet. When it came to the ears of General Butler he issued an order that any woman who should hereafter insult a soldier of the United States should be treated with no more indulgence than a man would be entitled to. He was both merciful and severe. So many complaints were made against him, however, that at the end of the year, he was recalled and General N. P. Banks was put in his place."
- P 333 "The Rebels were always stronger in the cavalry than the Nationals."
- P 263 She claims that at the battle of Gaines Mills, which the Federals lost, McClellan had only thirty-five thousand against the Confederates seventy thousand.
- P 307 "The Confederate army was filthy, ragged and barefoot, and their honest leader Stonewall Jackson was scarcely one degree more decent in appearance."
- P 323 In speaking of General Morgan and his cavalry, she says, "This band of raiders took the name of cavalry, but it was little less than a company of robbers, who openly plundered and burned towns, destroyed railroads and telegraphs, or attacked bodies of men fewer in number than themselves."
- P 537 "How inglorious, on the other hand, was the career of the President of the boasted Confederacy! Mr. Davis waited anxiously at Danville for Lee, who never came. Having escaped Grant he hastened to join Johnston at Greensborough, in the interior of North Carolina. On the very day of Lincoln's assassination, Davis was living in a box-car on the railroad, because nobody offered him hospitality."
- P 539 "But poor Jeff Davis began to feel like the Wandering Jew. A price was put on his head. He dared rest nowhere for fear of meeting the fate of traitors. Afraid to risk an interview with Sherman, and not daring to wait for Johnston's surrender, he fled to Charlotte. When he learned that Johnston had made terms with Sherman he made his way west, hoping to join Kirby Smith in Mississippi. The grand body of cavalry that started with Davis and his cabinet had daily grown smaller, until but a few friends remained. The Confederate chief rode beside the carriage which contained his wife and family. But General James H. Wilson, the only man who ever defeated Forrest, was looking for Mr. Davis. Colonel Hardin, of Wilson's command, found and arrested him near Macon, on the eleventh day of May. The fallen president was disguised as a woman wearing a waterproof cloak gathered at the waist, with a shawl over his head, and carrying a tin pail. Mrs. Davis excused her husband's dress by saying that he wore a Raglan cloak and that she threw a shawl over his head. Davis had in his possession one hundred thousand dollars in gold belonging to the Confederate government. He was taken to Fortress Monroe, and there confined as a prisoner of state for two years. He was never tried, and was released in December, 1868. Vice President Alexander H. Stephens was also captured, and confined at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, but, like Davis, was given up without trial."
- Her closing sentence:
- P 540 "Time will efface the scars as it already has healed the wounds made by the War of the Rebellion."

"WAR FOR THE UNION"—By Champlin.

- P 2 "The people who settled in the North went there not so much to better their worldly condition as to secure for themselves freedom of thought and of action; those who settled in the South went there chiefly to make money by speculating in land and by farming."
- P 30 "John Brown's coolness and bravery won the praise of his bitterest enemies."
- P 33 "The news of Lincoln's election was received by men in South Carolina with cheers and congratulations, because it gave them the opportunity to withdraw from the Union, which they had so ardently wished for."
- P 498 "General Sherman's orders were to spare private dwellings and destroy only public property which could be turned into hostile uses. These orders were obeyed strictly in the march through Georgia, but it was different in South Carolina, because our men could not be restrained; for they felt that the scourge of war in its worst form should fall on the people of South Carolina."
- P 469 "The Confederate charge that General Sherman purposely burned Columbia has been proven to be untrue. It was burned by the Confederates."

"BATTLE FIELDS AND VICTORY"—By Abbott.

- P 316 "A sort of sense of poetic justice impelled the Federals to send a brigade of colored troops first to take possession of the town." (Meaning the occupation of Richmond by the Federals after the fall of the Confederacy.)

II. The above books have been circulated as histories among the children of Houston, with the official stamp of the Library upon them, which to the minds of many children, stamp them as truth. Through the influence of the Veterans, Daughters and Sons these books have been removed from the Houston Library. All officers, Camps and Members of the Confederation are urged to make an immediate investigation of their local Libraries and if they find the above named books therein, to start a movement for the removal of such malicious, mischief-breeding misrepresentations. All lovers of truth and justice, of our common country, wherever located, will approve such a movement, and will lend their support.

By order of

CARL HINTON,

Commander-in-Chief.

Official:

N. B. FORREST,

Adjutant-in-Chief and Chief of Staff.

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